MEALTO has just issued a new style of holiday, and white Hars, which far surpasses anything that has been alread this fall. His finish cannot be equaled, and his plashes are superfine. Corner of Broadway and Canal-st

POPULAR TRADE.— We will offer THIS MORNrespective Corner of Broad way and Canal-st

POPULAR TRADE.— We will offer THIS MORNrive a large stock of the Silas Mechons, Plaid Cashmeres, Derive a large stock of the Silas Mechons, Plaid Cashmeres, Derive a large stock of the Silas Mechons, Plaid Cashmeres, Derive a large stock of the Silas Membershines, Linens, Blackets,
Chilles, &c. Having purchased our entire stock for each st to
large miles are enabled to sell at lower prices than they have
large miles are enabled to sell at lower prices than they have
large miles are enabled to sell at lower prices. The will have
large miles are enabled to sell at lower prices.

The world before the sell of the sel

No. 327 Broadway, cor Leouardet.

S75 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS—CARPETS AT COST—PURCHARD AT REDUCED PRICES.—PETERSON & HUMPHERY will now self their stock of Carpets, &c., at the lowest prices.

RICH VELVET CARPETS.—10/3014/.

RICH BRUSSELS.—2

RICH BRUSSELS.—2

RICH BRUSSELS.—2

RICH BRUSSELS.—2

RICH BRUSSELS.—6/307/.

Also, on consignment a very large assortment of cheap Ixcantage at the consignment and the consignment of cheap in Canaling low.

No. 379 BROADWAY, corner White-st.

Contagn Contagnment of the prices of the consignment of cheap Ixcantage of the consistency of t

WINTER CLOTHING.-The undersigned Angue of the balance of his stock of first quality Ready Made CLOTHING, comprising Overcoats, Business Costs, Patalsooms, Vests, &c., at wholesale prices, with a view of reemiering the permisses at the old stand. No. 231 Broadway, on the 1st bey precises at the old stand. No. 10. of February next, with an entire new stock.

Ww. T. Jennings, Nos. 7 and 9 Barelay-st.

ME.T. JENNIGS, No. 7 and 9 Barclayst.

MELODEONS.—The largest assortment of celebrated MeLoprons in the United States, at a less price than can be had elsewhere. Among them those of S. D. & H. W. Smilt's wolknown make, celebrated as being tuned in the equal temperament. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway. LAS AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION .-

KELTY & PERGUSON,

No 2801 Broadway and No. 54 Readerst, have on hand
29,000 Lack and MURLIN CERTAINS,
hought at auction, at a great sactifice, and will sell the same
for a few days at great bergains, full 20 per cent, less than the
original cost of importation. Go early, for this is a rare opportunity. Also, the largest stock of Window Shades and Gilt
Consucra in the city, all of which must be said cheap.

Molian Pianos.-T. Gilbert & Co.'s Pre-EGLIAN PIANOS.—T. GILBERT & CO. S PRE
must Pianos, with or without the celebrated Eolisa attach
must, Hallett & Cumston's Pisnos, (of the old firm of Hallet
& Co.;) Honace Wattans's Stodel Pianos, pronunced by th
labest musical authorities to be equal in power, brilliancy an
sweetness of tone, and elasticity of tone, to any of America
munifecture; Pianos of several other celebrated Botton as
New York manufacturers. Each instrument guaranteed, as
elid at picces which defy competition. Second hand Pianos a
great bargains; prices from \$40 to \$198. Gash paid for account
hand Pianos. Pianos to rest.

Howace Watters, No 333 Broadway.
Caraba Acc. Malley.

CATARACT HOUSE, NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y .-

FURS, ELEGANT, FASHIONABLE, COMFORTA BLE AND GREAF—Soparb Funs, selected with especial care and nice discrimination, can be found at either of KNOX's Establishments, at No 553 Broodway, or No 125 Fulfonest, of the ladies wish to secure a "set" at a moderate price, they should not fall to deal with him. Remember, it costs nothing examine these magnificent articles, and therefore we hope our lady readers in want of Funs will at least make him a visit. It a prices will make them purchasers. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi

ALBERT H. NICOLAY Will hold his regular semi-day, at 115 o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange. For further particulars, see his advertisement in another column.

MERINOES—MERINOES.— Just received and for sale 2 500 yards of superior quality French Merinoes, at \$1 per şaid—the same as usually sold at 12/. These are the cheap-est goods ever offered to the publis. E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 317 Broadway, corner Leonard-at.

R. R. R. No. 3. RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

RADWAY'S REGULATORS.

A new triumph in Medical Science. The best medicine in the form of sills in user-Radway's Regulators are prepared on the R R. R. theory, which is entirely different to all other modes of treatment for the relief of pain and care of disease. In also hours after a dose of Regulators are taken a great change for the better will take place; the divoping spirits will revive, and the mind become awakened with eleasant sensations of returning health. One dose of Radway's Regulators will do much specific the whole condition of the system, and restore a healthy regularity of action to every nerve and tissue of the body. They differ from all ether pills or purgative medicine; they do not prestrate the system with violent drastic purgings; they do not leave the howest cavity after a operation, like most of the common pills of the day invariably do. One of Radway's Regulators taken on going to be dat night will lasure a pleasant discharge from the bowels in the mornoid. They correct all cure the most obtainate cases of Liver Complaint, Kidney Difficulties, Cossiveness, indigestico, Dyverpoia, Hoodacle, Ellionstones, &c. They are pleasant to take being elegantly coated with gum. Dose—one to three regulate, four to six purge. Paroway & Co. Proprietors of Radway's Ready Relief and Renowsting Resolvent. Osynos. No. 102 Falton at , up stairs,

THE NEW DISCOVERY OF DR. DARIUS HAM is a favor

oritain cure for persons to the of the original of the original and frightful inequipations make life whose melancholy, dismal and frightfullingsipations make life a burden and thoughts of ceath a terror, the are contactly imagining some evil is about to leftli them. There are thousands of persons, who are not sick, who are fee from every vinite symptom of disease, and yet are constantly complaining that they are never well, yet do not know what is the matter with them. This arises from a decangement in the disease of the matter with them. This arises from a decangement in the disease was disease, cannot a many normal and injurious wants. This delicious beverage, called Da. Hant's Invitouative Stitit, is a quick and survey of these distressing and disease-saile stiments. As soon as a wine gloss full is taken the suffering feet in which with which troubled systems. It makes the most elected, gloomy, malancholy and facile cheerful, happy and strong; it divises away all diseas froluce them the minu, and ride the body from stimulative, morbid and frittening humors. A whee glass full of Da. Hant's Eviconarias of the disease way, all disease themselves, and the disease, who make the many and the disease way, all disease for large from the minu, and ride the body from stimulative, morbid and frittening humors. A whee glass full of Da. Hant's Eviconarias of the disease, and with deserved the unmatural and soulcant wing appeals for intoxisating drives.

Such by RADWAY & Co. No. 152 Mathematics. New York believes against the statement. Here are the pro-

DE M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS .- When the pro-Dis the LANY'S CHYSE THESE.—WHEN THE PRO-plets of the invaluable remove purchased to the inventar, there was no medicine which deserved the name, for the cure of Liver and Billious complaints, nonwinderanding the great pre-accept these diseases in the United States. In the South and West particularly, where the patient is frequency unable to obtain the services of a regular physician some rem-city was required, at once rates at defectual, and the apprail on of which could in no wise prove prejudicial to the constitution. This me deline is aumalied by Dr. 2014.48: 1, 1999. Proc. 2 of which could in no wise prove prejudicial to the constitution. This moveshes is supplied by Dr. McKaw's Liven Pittis, which has been proved in every instance in which it has bad a trial. Always heneficial, not a selficiary instance has ever control in which it is effects have been highline. The invention of an educated and distinguished obysician, if has nothing in common with the quack anostroms imposed upon the public by shallow partenders to the medical set. Experience has to a proved, he made to the transfer of the Liver Complaint.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. MLANE'S CELTRIBLED LIVER PILLS, and take room else. There are other Pills, purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. Mflane's Livera Pills, and the control of the public. Dr. Mflane's Livera Pills, and the control of the public Dr. Mflane's Livera Pills, and the control of the Dr. Mflane's Control of the had at all respectable D. og Stores in the United States and Canada.

INNOCENT BUT POTENT-BRANDRETR'S PILLS.

INNOCENT BUT POTENT—BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

The rever failing remedy, whose fame for purifying the blood is now extended to every part of the civilized world, and should be it who possession of every one who values health. One or two doses in the commenceaunt, how many days or weeks of sickness may they not prevent! Four pills in the beginning are more efficiency than forty doses when the disease is established.

Man will be born to days of blies compared to what has hithered been also lot, weighed down as he has been by disease, in firmities and sufferings, which no earthly power knew how to alleviate until Brandstrut's Pills were presented to the elicited, are in a few days strengthened by their operation and the worst con plants are removed by persevenue, without they are the best medicine every intended for families, onto that to see preventing scarry and construences and situations they are the best medicine ever intended for families, or to that to see preventing scarry and construences requiring no change of diet, particular reference, or care against taking cold.

Brandstrut's Prints, are sold at Elective per box, with tild directions, at the principal office, Brandsch Building, entrance No Canh et

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT FOR THE WHOLESALE AND RITTAIL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF DESSILES, CREERATED TASTELES, PILLS, FOR FEVER AND ACUE.—Owing to the unexampled demand for this new specific for Fever and large, who sale and retuible of this been specific for Fever and large, who sale and retuible of this new specific for Fever and its country. But the sale custed a feedbance, and advice to meet periodular cases of faver and any application of faver and any application. These Pilis are warranted to can be worst case. Orders from the city trade, and from dealers generally are respectfully salighted.

C. D. Dushitch, Agent, No. 341 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S LIQUID HAIR DYE .- This is the very heat coloring Field in the world. The black and prown conferred by it to the basic are nature's own, perfectly gaussies exhabite from the natural time. Sold, wholesale and relate, and applied at Casaranous's, No. 6 Aster Henes.

THE ARSON CASE IN JERSEY CITY-THE PRISON. the root were on are. One willies testified to have some person walking in the upper part of the house shoes just before the fire broke out. Mr. Demosly sta

ENLARGEMENT OF JERSEY CITY .- It is proposed to is to Jersey City the terr tory of Borgen bounded by the New-rsey Railroad track on the north; by Mill Creek and commu-saw Cove, on the East; by Communicate Cove and Newski aniroad, on the south, and by the Hackensack River, on the west. An application will be made to the Legislature, at its ap-proaching essaion, for an art authorising this amountain, the new Word to becombered as the Fifth Ward of Jensey City, it is airway wend-peopled, and is rapidly growing in population— —ang favorable ground for regisences.

New York Daily Tribune

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 27.

The anniversary of the departure of the British troops from New York was celebrated on Saturday with considerable spirit. The military parade was very fine. We give a sketch by our reperters of the doings of the day.

The Board of Canvassers completed the Twelfth Ward on Saturday." Only the Eleventh, Twenty-first and Twenty-second remain. They should be finished to-day, and the result proclaimed to morrow by 2 o'clock at farthest.

Judge Hoffman's decision (the substance is given in our Commercial article) that the holders of the fraudulent stock in the New-Haven Railroad issued by Robert Schuyler, Transfer Agent of the Company, are tona fide stockholders therein, will be received with very general favor. Indeed, we do not see how any other decision could be made by any impartial tribunal. It is hard that any should lose by such villainies as those of Schuyler; but since the loss must fall somewhere, it seems clear that it should fall at least equally on those who clothed him with the power which he abused and who virtually assured the public that all stock issued by him would be good rather than exclusively on those who trusted to his signature on the strength of this emphatic indorsement.

The terrible losses inflicted on honert stock and bond holders by the frauds and defalcations of the current year, suggest one precaution which we are confident would prove effective, and hope will be generally adopted-namely: No executive officer of any great railroad or other business corpo ration should be allowed to carry on any other business or engage in any speculation whatever. Pay him what his services are worth, even if it be \$10,000 a year; but pay him for all his time and capacity, and have them all. This rule is now generally enforced with regard to Superintendents and their subordinates; but there is urgent need of its application to Presidents, Transfer Agents, &c., &c. Let the same man be Transfer Agent for two or more companies if you will; but pay for all his time, and let any dabbling instock or other speculations on his part, be deemed a misdemeanor, and subject him to instant ejection from

Will not directors and stockholders think of these things in future elections? Judge Hoffman fells them that they cannot escape responsibility for frauds committed by their agents under color of their authority; let them take care to render such responsibility as nearly nowinal as may be. Now, while the great frauds are fresh in the public mind, is the time to provide safeguards against their recurrence.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE CRIMEA.

Our readers cannot but be struck with the novel spirit breathing through the intelligence from the seat of war in the Crimes, received b the Baltic yesterday, and published in our columps this morning. Hitherto an over-weening and arregant confidence has distinguished the comments of the British Press, and the reports of British and French correspondents concerning the movements and prospects of the war. But now this has given way to a feeling of anxiety and even of alarm. It is confessed on all hands that there is no such superiority as has been claime! on the part of the allied armies over their antagonists. That Sevastapol is stronger, Menchikoff an abler General, and his army far more formidable than was supposed; and that instead of certain and decisive victory, the French and English now stand exposed to possible failure and disgrace. Such is the feeling expressed by our correspondept at Liverpool, himself an Englishman, alive to all the patriotic impulses and prejudices of his country; and this feeling is equally manifested by the very energetic action of both the French and English Governments. Desperate efforts are making to hurry reënforcements to Sevastopol; the United Kingdom is drained of its last soldier; many steamships are taken up as transports; and 50,000 French troops are sent forward, all in the hope of arriving at the scene of action before it shall be too late to take part in the final, decisive struggle.

We published on Saturday a copious quantity of documents, relating principally to the earlier stages of the siege, and the partially effective but yet disastrous cooperation of the fleets; and we now add the official reports concerning Liprandi's murderous attack on the allies near Ralaklava, with other accounts of the subsequent progress of operations, all of them, we must say, quite unfavorable to the allies. From a careful examination of these documents we conclude that though the position is, as we have often stated, a difficult and even precarious one, it is hardly so bad as is implied by our Liverpool correspondent. We do not think that they are in danger of any worse disaster than a compulsory retreat and embarkation. And, on the other hand. there is still the possibility of their carrying the town by a desperate and sanguinary assault. But however this may be, it must, we think, be decided long before the reenforcements leaving France and England can reach the Crimes. The campaign is evidently near its turning point; the movements, the errors and the omissions which have shaped its character and generated its results, are made; we are in possession of authentic and indisputable information as to the principal facts; and we accordingly propose succinctly and briefly to review the course of the

It is now established that when the allies landed at Old Fort, Menchikoff had under his command in the field only forty-two battalions and two regiments of cavalry, besides some Cossacks, while Sevastopel was garrisoned by the marines and sallers of the fleet. These forty-two battallens were of the 12th, 16th and 17th divisions of infantry; and supposing each battalien to have had its full complement of 700 men, there were in all 29,400 men of infantra; with 2,000 hussars, the Cossacks, artillery, sappers and miners: in all some 32,000 men in the field. With these be news that all England and France were rejoicing could not oppose the landing of the allies, as by at the capture of Sevastopol on the 25th of Oc so doing he would have exposed his troops, without a sufficient reserve, to the fire of the allied fleets. A powerful army, which could afford to have sacrificed a part of its strength, might have detached a force to open a perty war of surprises and night-attacks against the invaders while landiog: the Russians, in this instance, required every man for the great battle to come; besides, the Russian foot soldier is the clamsiest fellow alive for petty war operations; hisforte is the action in column by close order. As to the Cossacks, on

the other hand, their mode of wafare is too petty.

and is effective in proportion only as the chance of plunder increases. Besides, the campaign of the Crimea seems to prove that the regularization of the Cossacks, which has been gradually carried out for the last thirty years, has broken their individual spirit of enterprise, and reduced them to a subdued condition, in which they are spoiled for irregular and not yet fit for regular service. They seem incapable now either of outpost and detached duty, or of charging an enemy in line. The Russians, then, were quite right in reserving every sabre and bayonet for the battle of the Alms. On the banks of this river, the 32,000 Russians were attacked by 55,000 allies. The proportion was almost one to two. When about 30,000 allies had been engaged, Menchikoff ordered the retreat. Of the Russians, up to then, not more than 20,000 were engaged; a further attempt to held the position, would have converted the Russian retreat into a complete route, for it would have required the engaging of the whole Russian reserve in the battle. The success of the allies, with their tremendous numerical superiority, being established beyond doubt, Menchikoff brokeoff the battle, covered his retreat by his reserves, and after overcoming the first disorder created on his left by Bosquet's flank movement retired unpursued and usmolested, "in proud order," from the field. The allies say they had no cavalry for the pursuit; but since we know that the Russians had but two regiments of Hussars-less, if anything, than the allies-this excuse falls to the ground. As at Zorudorf, at Eylan, at Borodino, the Russian infantry, though beaten, behaved up to the character given them by General Catheart, who commanded a division against them, and who pronounced them "incapable of panic!" But if the Russian infantry remained cool and

The great numerical force of the allies. coupled with their unexpected decision and impetuosity in the attack, deranged. for a moment, his plans. He abandoned the idea of retreating into the interior of the Crimes, and marched to the south of Sevastopol, in order to hold the line of the Chernaya. This was a great and unpardonable mistake. Overlooking, from the hights of the Alma, the whole allied position, he must have been able to make out the strength of his opponents within 5,000 men. He must have known that, whatever was their relative superiority over his own forces, they were not strong enough to leave an army to observe Sevastopol while following him into the interior. He must have known that if the allies were two to one sgainst him on the sea-shore, he could bring two against their one at Simpheropol. And jet he marched, as he himself confesses, to the south side of Sevastopol. But, after this retreat had been effected, without any molestation from the allies, and his troops had rested a day or two on the hills behind the Chernaya, then Menchikoff resolved to redress his mistake. He didthis by a perilous flank movement from the Chernaya to Bakshi-Serai. It was contrary to one of the first rules of atrategy: yet it promised great results. When a blunder is once committed in strategy, you can seldom get over its consequences. The question then merely is, whether it is less disadvantageous to abide by them or to get over them by a second, but intentional, erroneous movement. In this case we think Menchikoff was perfectly right in risking a flank-march within reach of the enemy, in order to get out of his absurdly "concentrated" position around Se-

unter:ified, Menchikoff himself was panic-struck.

But in this contest between strategical mediocrities and routine generals, the movements of hostile armies assumed forms bitherto unknown in warfare. The fancy for flank-marches, like the cholera, was epidemic in both camps. At the same time that Menchikoff resolved on a flackmarch from Sevastopol to Bakshi-Serai, Saint Arpaud and Raglan took it into their heads to move from the Katcha to Balaklava. The rear of the Russians and the van of the British met at Mackenzie's farm, (so called from a Scotchman, late an admiral in the Russian service,) and, as a matter of course, the van beat the rear. The general strategical character of the flank-march of the allies having already been criticised in THE TRIBUNE, we need not now revert to it.

On the 2d or 3d of October Sevastopo! was invested, and the allies took up that very position self. From that moment the memorable siege of Sevastopol began, and at the same time a new ers in the campaign. Hitherto the allies, by their uncontested superiority, had it all their own way. Their fleets, commanding the sea, insured their landing. Once landed, their superior numbers, and certainly also their superior sterming qualities, insured the victory at the Alma. But now the equilibrium of forces, which sooner or later is sure to be brought about in operations distant from their base and in an enemy's country, began to develop itself. Menchikoff's army, it is true, did not show itself yet; but it made necessary the placing of a reserve on the Chernaya, fronting to the east. Thus the actual besieging army was seriously weakened, and reduced to numbers not much superior to

those of the garrison. Want of energy, want of system, especially in the cooperation of the different departments of the British land and sea forces, difficulties of ground, and, above all, an invincible spirit of routine, inherent, it appears, in the British administrative and scientific departments, delayed the commencement of actual siege operations to the 9th of October. At last the trenches were opened on that day, at the enormous distance of from 1,500 to 2,500 yards from the Russian works. Such a thing was never seen nor heard of in any previous slege. It proves that the Russians were still able te dispute the ground around the fortress to the distance of at least a mile; and they actually held it up to the 17th. On the morning of that day the siege-works were far enough advanced to allow the allies to open their fire. Probably this would have been delayed a few days longer, as the allies were by no means in a fit position to do so with success on that day, had it not been for the arrival of the glorious tober. This news, of course exasperated the armics, and, in order to tranquilize them, the fire had to be opened. But it turns out that the allies brought 126 guns against 200 or 250. Now. the great axis m of Vauban, which has been again and again used by the Anglo-French to keep puslic opinion quiet, viz: "that a siege is an operation of mathematical certainty and success, a mere matter of time, unless interrupted from without." This great exiom is based upon that other axiom

of the same engineer that "in a siege the fire of

" the attack can be made superior to that of the

defense." Now, here at Sevastopol, we have exactly the reverse; the fire of the attack, when opened, was decidedly inferior to that of the defense. The consequences were very soon made apparent. In a couple of hours the Russians sienced the fire of the French batteries and kept up an almost equal contest, throughout the day, with the English. To create a diversion, a naval attack was made. But it was neither better coaducted nor more successful. The French ships, attacking the Quarantine fort and Fort Alexan der, supported the land attack upon these forts; and had it not been for their aid, there is no doubt the French would have been far more roughly handled. The English ships attacked the north side of the harbor, including Fort Constantine and the Telegraph battery, as well as a temperary battery constructed to the north-east of Censtantine. That cautious man, Admiral Dundas, had ordered his ships to anchor at 1,200 yards from the forts-he is evidently a friend of the long range system. Now it is an old established fact, that in a combat between ships and batteries on shore, the ships are beat unless they can close up within 200 yards or less to the batteries, so that their shot is certain to tell, and with the greater effect. Consequently, Dandas got his ships knocked about in a terrible manner and would have suffered a glorious defeat, had it not been for Sir Edmund Lyons, who, it appears, almost in defiance of orders, got three ships of theline as close as he could to Fort Constantine and did it some damage in exchange for what he received. As, however, the British and French Admirals reports have not yet said a single word about the actual damage done to the forts, we must conclude that here, as well as Bomarsund, Montalembert Coast-forts and casemated batteries-proved a match for twice their number of guns on board ship. This is the more remarkable, as it is now pretty certain that the exposed masonry of these forts, as was already partially proved at Bomarsund, cannot withstand the breaching fire of heavy ship guns, established on shore, for more than twenty-four hours,

The French were almost silent for a couple of days afterward. The English, having established their batteries at a greater distance from the Russian lines, and mounting heavier calibers than their allies, were enabled to maintain their fire and to silence the upper tier of guns in a masonry redoubt. The naval attack was not renewed-the best proof of the respect inspired by the casemated forts. The Russians made a de fense which very much undeceived the conquerors of the Alma. For every dismounted gun a fresh one was brought up. Every embrasure destroyed during the day by the enemy's fire was restored during the night. Earthworks against earthworks, the contest was very nearly equal. until measures were taken to give the allies the superiority. Lord Raglan's ridiculous order "to " spare the town" was revoked, and a bombardment opened which, by its concentric effect upon crowded masses of troops, and by its harassing nature, must have done the garrison great harm. Skirmishers were, besides, sent out in advance of the batteries, to pick off, from any covered position they could find, the Russian gunners. As at Bomarsund, the Minié rifle did its work well. In a few days, what with the heavy guns and the Minié rifles, the Russian artillerymen were mostly put hors du combat. So were the sailors from the flect, the portion of the garrison best instructed in the use of heavy guns. The usual resource of besieged garrisons had then to be resorted to: the infantry were commanded to serve the guns, under the superintendence of the remaining artillerymen. But their fire, as may be imagined, was a most without effect, and thus the besiegers were enabled to push their trenches nearer and nearer the place. They have opened, it is stated, their third parallel at 300 yards from the ontworks. We do not know yet what batteries they have erected in this third parallel; we can only say that a third parallel, in regular sieges, is always made at the foot of the glacis of the works attacked, that is, about 50 or 60 yards from the ditch. If this distance has been exceeded before Sevastopol, we can but see in this fact a confirmation of a report contained in several British papers, that the irregularity of the lines of defense, instead of giving the British engineers fresh scope for their inventive capecities, has but disconcerted these gentlemen who can demolish, upon the most approved principle, a regular bastioned front, but who seem to be badly off as soon as the enemy deviates rom the rule prescribed by the best authorities on the subject.

The southern attack once decided upon, the parallel and its batteries should have been directed against one, or at most two well-defined fronts of the defenses. Two of the outer forts next to each other-or, at the very outside, three -should have been attacked with concentrated forces; and, once demolished, then all the other outworks would have been useless. In this way, the allies, by bringing all their artillery to bear upon one point, could have easily established at once a great superiority of fire, and shortened the siege considerably. As fer as can be judged from plans and maps, the front, from the Quarantine Fort to the upper end of the inner harbor, or the front against which the French now direct their efforts, would have been the best to attack, as its demolition would lay the town itself completely open. The one hundred and thirty guns of the allies would have at once insured them a superiority of fire on this limited front. Instead of this the desire to let each army act independently of the other, produced this unprecedented mode of tiege, in which the whole of the ramparts, extending over a length of three miles, is simultaneously cannonade i on its whole extent. Such a thing has never been seen before. Who ever heard of an attack which allowed the defense to bring into play at once, from plain basflored works and luncities the enermous mass two hundred and fifty guns ! A single basdened front can hardly mount twenty guns: and in an ordinary siege no more than three or four fronts can contribute to the defense. Unless the allied engineers can show, hereafter, very substantial reasons for their curious proceedings, we must conclude that they were unable to find our the weakest points of the defenses, and, therefore n order not to miss them, fired upon every por-

In the mean time, reënforcements arrive to oth parties. Lipraudi's harassing and partially successful attacks on the allied out-posts have shown the presence of a stronger Russian force than Menchikoff had led to Bakshi Serai. As yet, he does not, however, appear strong enough for a relieving battle. Considering the progress made by the besiegers, considering that the damage done to the defense increases in a geometrical

ratio as the besiegers approach the ramparis, considering that the out-works still hold out, but that the inner wall appears to be weak, we may expect that something decisive will have occurred from the 9th to the 15th of November; that either the south side of the tower has fallen, or that the allies have suffered a decisive defeat and been obliged to raise the seige. But it must be recollected that all such predictions depend upon circumstances which cannot be fully known beforehand at such a distance from the spot.

We are informed that the "Know-Nothing' National Council at Cincinnati has ousted Mr. James W. Barker, of this City, from the high position he formerly held, of head functionary of the Order, and elected Mr. C. B. Allen (?) in his stead. Mr. Allen is said to have been one of the originators of the Order, while Mr. Barker was regarded as upstart if not illegitimate. -Such is the report that reaches us; we cannot vouch for its correctness, but we guess it is well founded. They are said to have rejected all the proposed new ritual, with the proposed amendments to the old ritual and constitution.

In this City it is reported that the Barker party are in the ascendant, and are carrying matters with a high hand under the lead of Thomas M. Woodruff, Chauncey Shaffer, &c. They are now engaged in expelling from the several lodges all who failed to support the Ullmann ticket. To this end the City Council requires every member to declare under oath that he voted for Ullmann, Scrogge & Co. and if any one cannot abide this test he is expelled. For this purpose, a deputation from the Grand Lodge takes possession of the ledge-room of subordinate councils, each on the night of its meeting, and keeps out or turns out all who present themselves as members. Now a few are admitted and required to swear that they voted the Hindoo ticket straight through; whoever refuses this oath, or is proved to have taken it falsely, is at once excommunicated. This squad having been disposed of, another and another is admitted successively, and all but Ullmannites or false swearers are excluded from the Order. It is added that some lodges refuse to submit to this purifying ordeal, and that anew Grand Council is likely to be established here by the champions of liberty of thought and action.

We need hardly add that the proceedings of these cabals are shrouded in darkness, and that we may have been misinformed with regard to some of them. We give the statements as they reach us.

There are a good many of our people-not all of them obviously grandmothers-whose daily horror and nightly specter is the Pope, who is ust on the point of subjugating this country and delivering over its Protestant inhabitants to the sacks and thumb-screws of the Inquisition. These will doubtless hear with great satisfaction that the peril which has so long brooded over us is well nigh averted by the secret gathering of Know-Nothing" delegates at Cincinnati last week. We say this without having been fully advised with regard to the proceedings at Cincinnati, but the names of the leading actors in the drama answer every purpose. When such patriots as John M. Clayton, Daniel Ullmann, Robert T. Conrad, &c., triumph over their natural modesty and intense repugnance to public station in order to unite in defending and securing our religious liberties, we feel an undoubting confidence that their efforts will be crowned with success. And we know these patriots well enough to volunteer the assurance that, having once put their hands to the plow, they will not look back, but will persevere to the end, though it should even be necessary for them still further to mortify their love of retirement and seclusion by accepting, for the Cause's sake, the offices of President, Cabinet Minister and Governor respectively. We beg. therefore, the grandames aforesaid to rest assured that the Republic is safe.

Mr. Frederick A. Tallmadge, ex-Recorder of this City, announces, through the organ of his choice, that he has directed libel-suits to be commenced against THE TRIBUSE and The Courier and Enguirer, because we have not given him the name of our informant as to the alleged transfer to him of a check for \$700 by Fernando Wood. This announcement strongly impels us to submit some commonts which we shall for the present withhold—not on Mr. City, and though we did what we could to defeat his election we ardently hope that his official conduct may disappoint all our gloomy anticipations. He eems to understand that bringing libel-suits against newspapers is not the best way to vindicate a chal lenged reputation; and that circumstance strongly mpresses us with a good opinion of his sagacity at

As to Mr. Tallmadge's manifesto, we shall only say now that we think a man intending to sue an Editor for libel ought not to require the use of that Editor's columns for his own vindication. The general rule on this subject was well laid down by a West-India negro to his lecturing and larruping owner: "Massa if you want to floggee, floggee; if you want to preachee, preachee; but no floggee and preachee both." Mr. T. asked the use of our columns to repel what he deemed an imputation on his charac-; and we gave it. He therein demanded the name of our informant with respect to the \$700 check; and we assured him that it was very much at his service. So it was, and is; but we wish to be assured that, if we give him the name of a responsible and accessible citizen, he will accept it, and seek his remedy from our informant, not from us. We see no justice in de manding, no use in surrendering, the name of an informant, if we are to be held responsible all the same as if we had not surrendered it. If, then, Mr. Tallmadge's demand was made in good faith, we in form him that the name he requires has always been ready for him; and that the Editor of THE TRIBUSE will be in his office at 6 o'clock, this evening, prepered to surrender it to his attorney or agent, on the andition aforesaid. If the demand were only intended for Buncombe, we shall now understand it.

remarkable abandonment of regular Democratic condingly remarkable increase in the votes for Whige, and even City Reformers. On the State Ticket, the average Whig vote was 157; Democratic, ,706; Know-Nothing, 158; and on Mayor the vote wes: Whig, 131; Democratic, 1,446; Know-Nothing, 179; City Reform and Democratic, 240. The regular vote of the Ward may therefore be calculated at about 2,000; of which the Democrats have about ,600, and the Whigs, the Know-Nothings, and City Reformers the other 400. Yet we find the vote for City Judge distributed as follows: Democratic (regular), 564; Whig (regular) and Know-Nothing, 256; City Reform (a Whig), 1,223. Now, why is it that the Sixth Ward comes up so stoutly for a City Referm and Whig Judge, when the City Reform and Democratic (Hard) candidate for Mayor gets only 240 votes! The same may be said in the case of District Attorney, where Whig and Reform took 1,359 votes, against 568 for all others. We don't pretend to know what all this means. Per-

SIGNIFICANT VOTE.-The Sixth Ward returns show

haps, if Capt Brennan resigns before the 1st of January, the people of the Ward will be enlightened in the matter by the effort made to appoint a certain officer to the vacant Captainey. If the citizens with to have a voice in the selection of the future Captain, they must be vigilant. Caps. Brenase may resign at any time, and the place be filled in five misutes by the Mayor and one other of the Police Com. missioners. Whether the votes to which we have referred were cast with a view to fix it all right after the 1st of January for any applicant, we do not know. If it was, it failed; and hence the possibility that the vacancy may occur sooner.

THE LATEST NEWS MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. Special Dis sich to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1854. The Albany left Aspinwall on the 29th September for New-York. The Navy Department has informa-tion from an officer on board that she would take the Moria Passage, which is longer than the usual route. She has probably encountered adverse winds. The Secretary has strong hopes of her safety.

The Spanish Minister is improving. Members of Congress arrive slowly.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 25, 1854, Messrs. Solden. Withers & Co. snounced to-day that their firm has expired by limitation, and that their unsettled business will be closed by their assignees. They exonerate Mr. Selden from all lisbility for the debts of the firm, further than the law will be the transmission of the firm. hold him responsible.

CANADIAN LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.
QUESEC, Saturday, Nov. 25, 1834.
Last night the Feudal Tenure Abelition bill was read for the third time in the Legislative Assembly, as were also the bills to increase the capital stocks of the Montreal City, the Upper Canada, the Comme-cial, and the Quebec banks, and also the Banque du Peuple—amounting in the aggregate to nearly seven millions of dollars—besides extending their charters

millions of dollars—besides extending the control till the year 1870.

The Inspector General's tariff resolutions were adopted without important change, except as regards sugars, for which the following rates are to be charged: Refined two dollars and fifty cents, bastard one dollar and sixty-five cents, and raw one dollar and sixty-five cents, and raw one dollar and thirty-five cents per cwt. and thirty-five cents per owt.

NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE.

Boston, Saturday, Nov. 25, 1854.

The Nova Scotia Legislature has been summoned to meet on the 2d of December next, for the dispatch of business. The Session has been convened at this early day to take into consideration the Reciprocity Treaty, which must be acted upon before the 5th of next month if the Province wishes to participate in the benefits to be derived from the treaty.

FROM CINCINNATI. FROM CINCINNATI.
CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 25, 1854.
The Ohio River is rising, and there are now four fost of water in the channel. The various landings are crewded with boats receiving freight.
The money market is quiet. Exchange is drooping. On New-York we quote it 1 to 1; per cont. premium, and for gold the same rates are asked.
Hogs are averaging \$4, and the tendency is upward.

FROM UTICA.

FROM UTICA.

UTICA, Saturday, Nov. 25, 1854.

The Globe Mills Cotton Manufactory, of this city, was sold to-day at auction for \$40,000, and was bought in by J. C. Bailey, Esq., formerly one of its directors. These mills were built five years ago at a cost of \$100,000. We understand that a new company is to be formed, for the purpose of carcying them on.

There being still a tie in the County Board of Sapervisors, they have been unable to effect an organization for the transaction of business.

BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

BY THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

BALTIMORE, NOV. 26, 1854.

By the arrival of the Southern mail this morning we have received New-Orleans papers of Sunday and Menday, containing dates from Texas to the 16th inst.

The ship Middlesex arrived at Aranaas, Texas, on the 7th inst., in 15 days from New-York, with Govern ment stores and 345 recruits for the United States Army. Some 30 of them had deserted on arriving at Aranaas, and from four to eight of them were drowned on board a lighter on the way to Corous Christi.

Aransas, and from four to eight of them were drowned on board a lighter on the way to Corpus Christi.

The Marshall Meridian learns that two hundred hands from Georgia were arriving with earts and implements to commence work on the Pacific Railroad. It also states that the contractors are negotiating a lean of from two to three millions of dollars, and that fifty miles of the road is to be built immediately.

The Register says that the yellow fover was still on the increase at Lavaca, and that there had been six deaths during the week.

The same paper announces the death of Major Wood, United States Quartermaster at Indiands, from yellow fever.

from yellow fever.

The health of Galveston is fully restored.

BALTINORE, Saturday, Nov. 25, 1854.

A dispatch, received at Norfolk from New Orleans, announces the loss of the brig St. Julion, owned by Mesare. Wilson & Grier, of Portsmouth. She was issured in the Mutual Insurance Company, of New York, and also in a Virginia company. The cargo was fully insured.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER. PITTSBURGH, Nov. 25, 1854.

A man by the name of Peter Grundy, who keeps an overcellar at the fort of World oyster cellar at the foot of Wood-at., in this city, was arrested to-day for passing bogus coin, and on searching his premises, large quantities of counterfeit half dollars were found, and also a complete apparatus for ceining.

The Russian dispatches from the sout of war in the Crimea are sent by courier to Koursk in forty hours; they are transmitted from Koursk to Moscow by the signal telegraph, and from Moscow to St. Petersburg by megnetic telegraph. From St. Petersburg they are sent by the signal telegraph to Warsaw, and from Warsaw by electric telegraph to Vienna, Berlia, Hamburg, Paris and London.

The Rochester Advertiser (Dom.) charges that Clark's election is owing to "the damning treachery "of the Silver Greys." We don't think that fair.
The Silgers cheated all they could, but they absolutely couldn't cheat every party. If they had only suspected that voting for Seymour was the way to defeat Clark they would have done it. Some of them did. The great body voted for Ullmann because they considered him the more available candidate. It was simply a miscalculation, and they don't deserve to be kicked-we mean not for that.

"Gin Sling" received one vote at a poll in one of the rural districts of our State. We presume the bard-hearted and unpoctical inspectors did not count it for Seymour, and so the State Canvassers will follow them, but the Courts will give it to him if he contests, as he threatens to do. The intent of the voter is manifest. As I we understand that Gov. S. calculates that if all are allowed him that were meast for him, he will have free majority. Let "Gin Sting"

ARKANSAS .- It appears that ROBERT W. Johnson, a Democrat of the ultra-southern school, has been chosen by the Legislature to serve out the unexpired term of Dr. Borland in the U. S. Senate, (which he has held by the appointment of Gov. Cenway,) and also for the full term from the 4th of March next.

The "Oppicials."—The official figures from Kings Centry reached the Secretary's office yesterday. They correspond with those previously received by us from the County Clerk.

There is the usual variety of scattering votes returned from Kings, but not one that can be allowed to either of the candidates.

The Counties from which official returns are yet to come in at the Secretary's office, are Eric, New York and Schoharie. It is not at all probable that they will be found to differ materially with the figures already received and published in this and other papers. Nor are these returns necessary to determine the result. That is now definitively ascertains.

MARKIED -Miss Narcissa E. Mudge, the young lady of whose ravishment while under the influence of ether, Stephen T. Beale, a dentist, stands con-victed, was married on Wednesday last, in Grace Church, Philadelphia, to Mr. Charles Throokmortea.